

Fig. 1

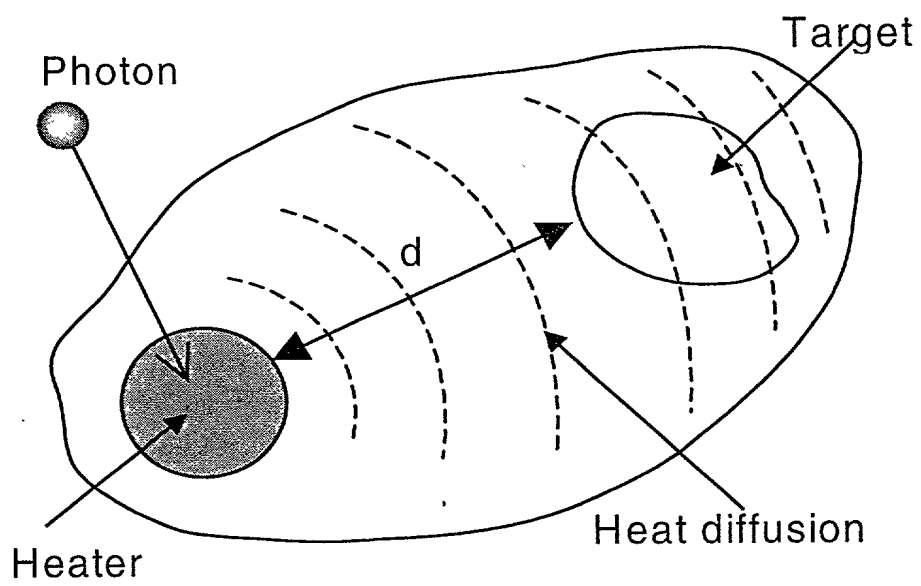


Fig. 2

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T062T0-0859260

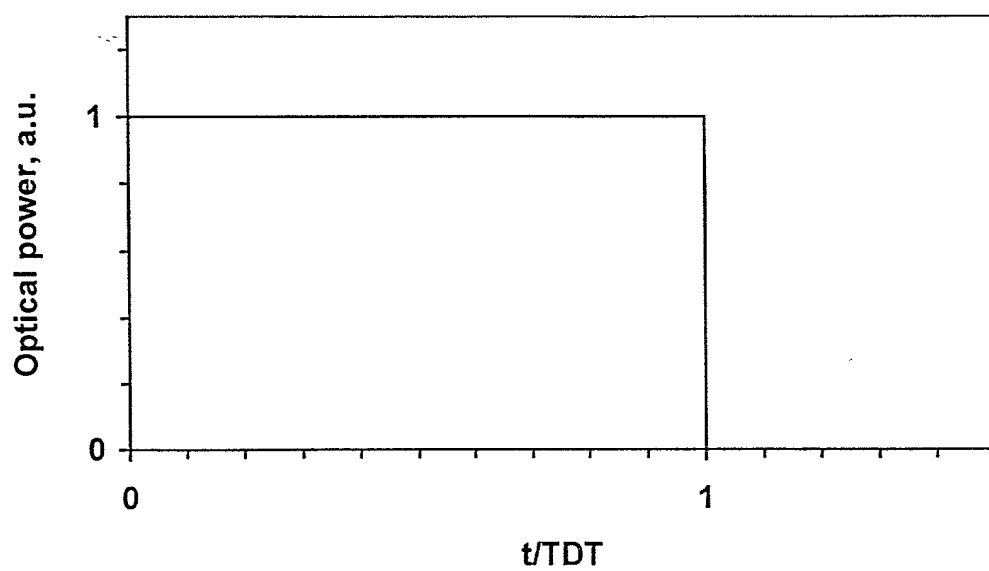


Fig. 3a

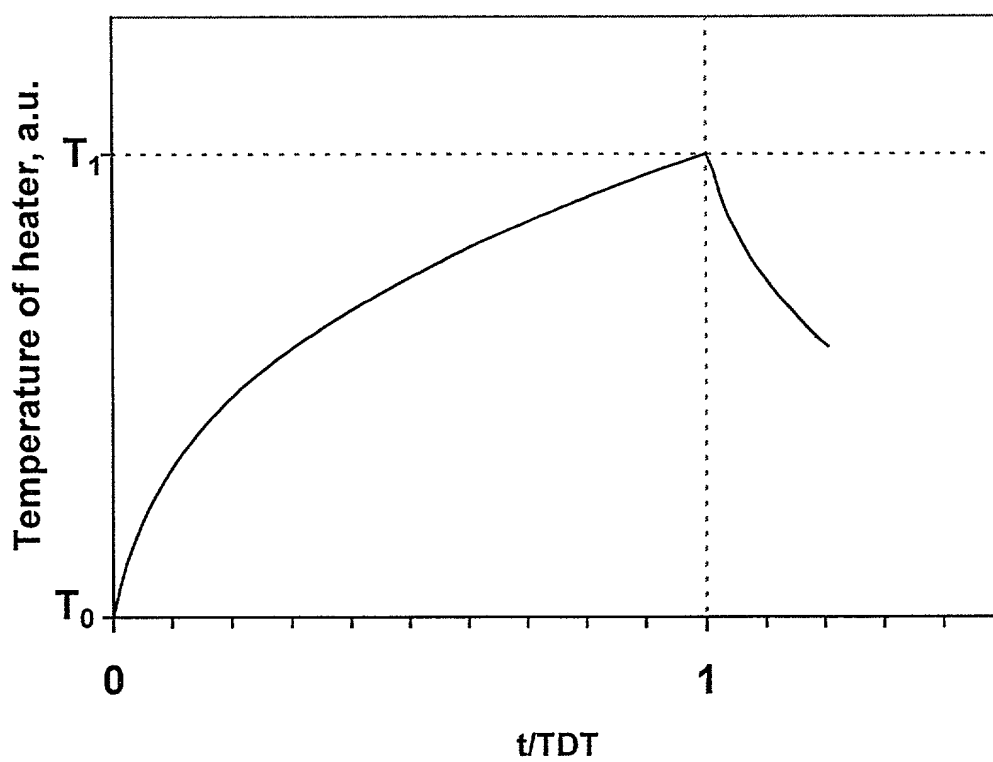


Fig. 3b

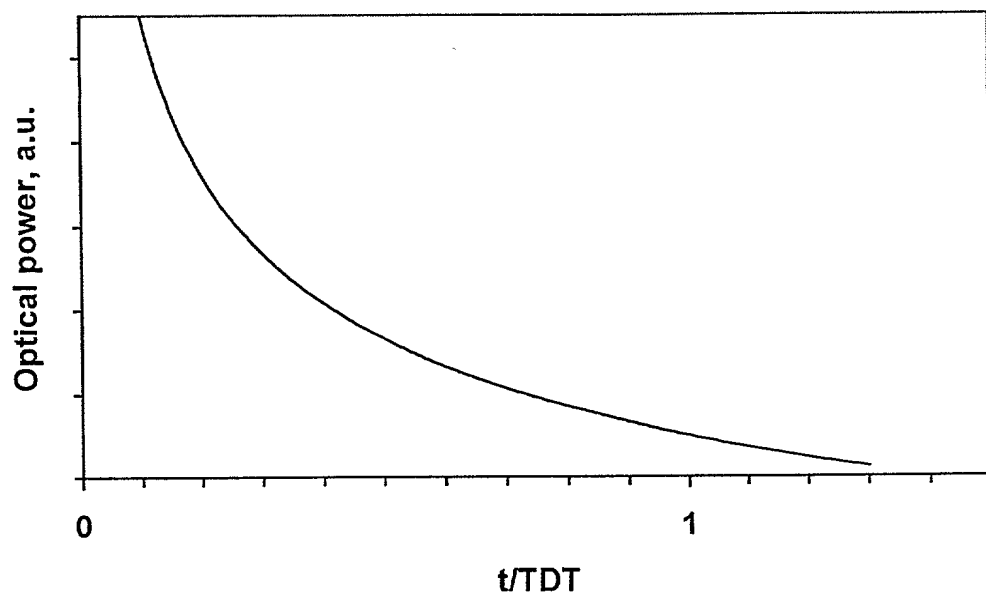


Fig. 3c

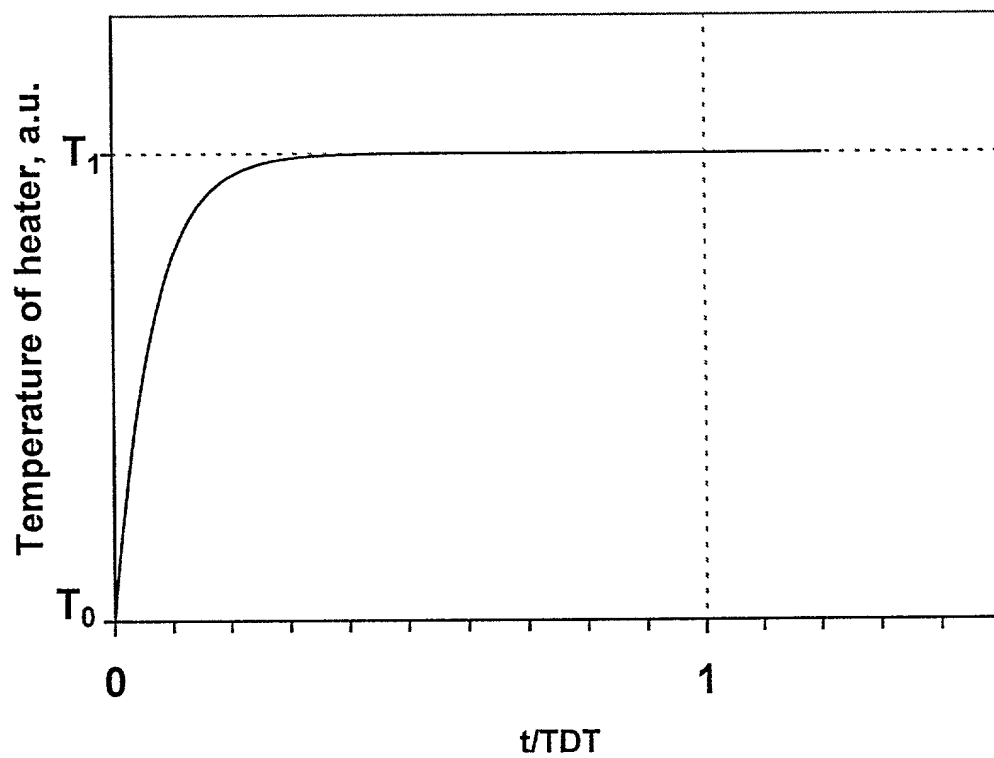
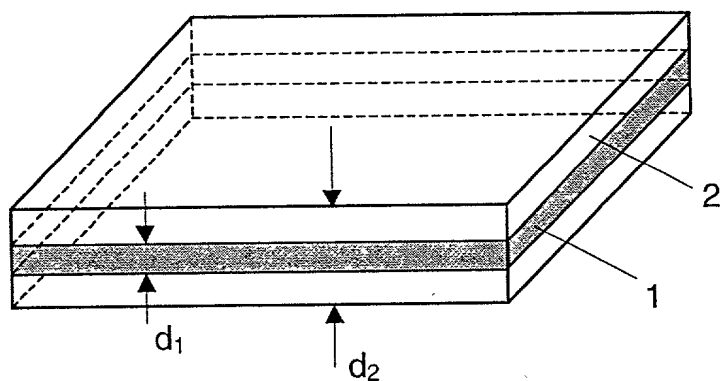
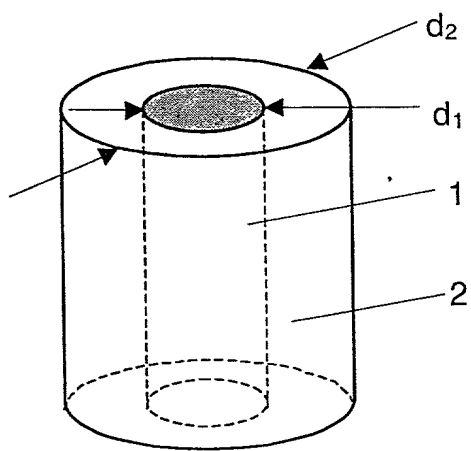


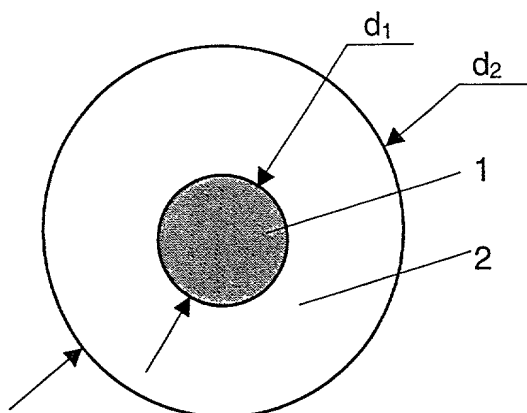
Fig. 3d



(a)



(b)



(c)

Fig. 4

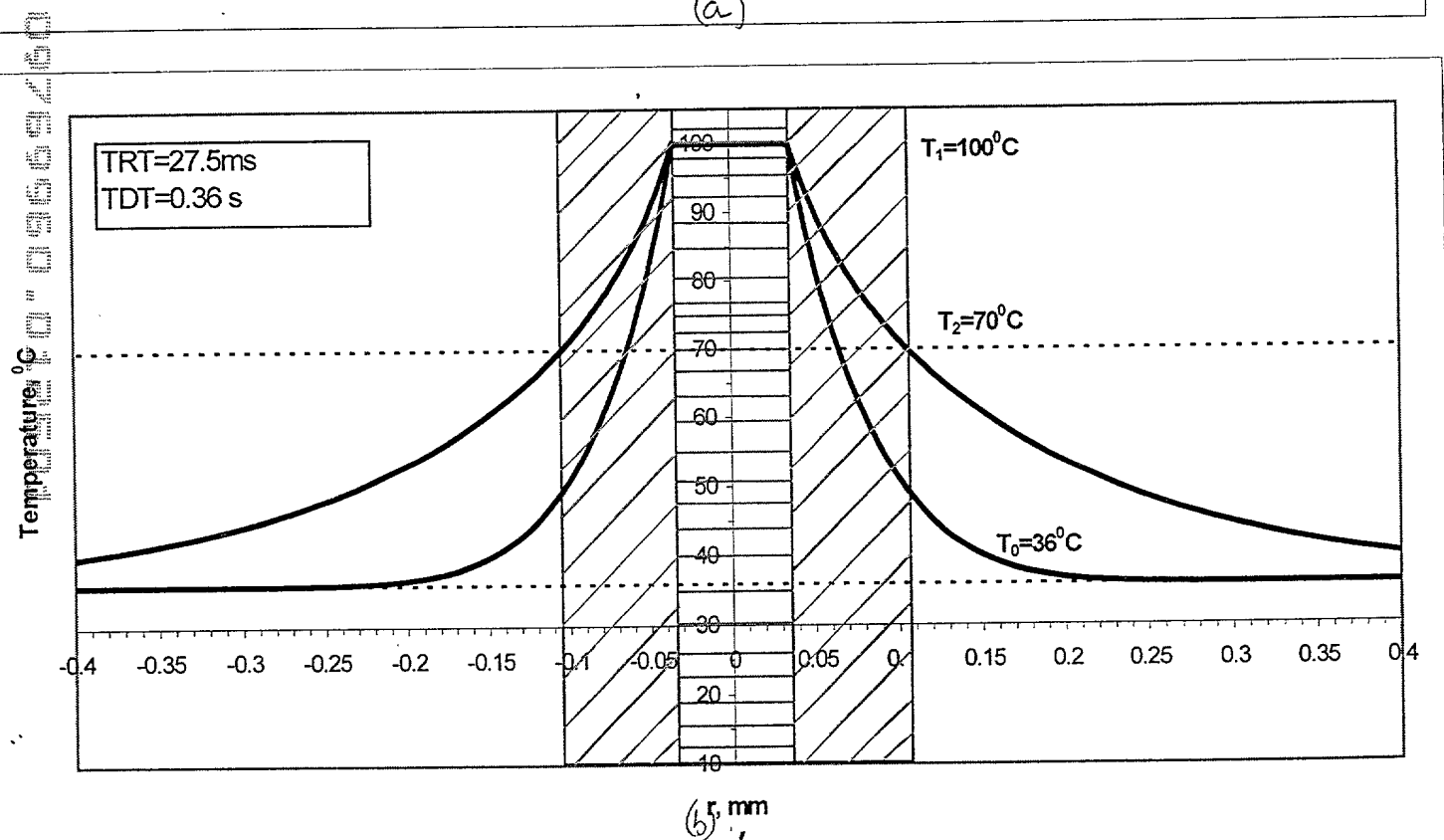
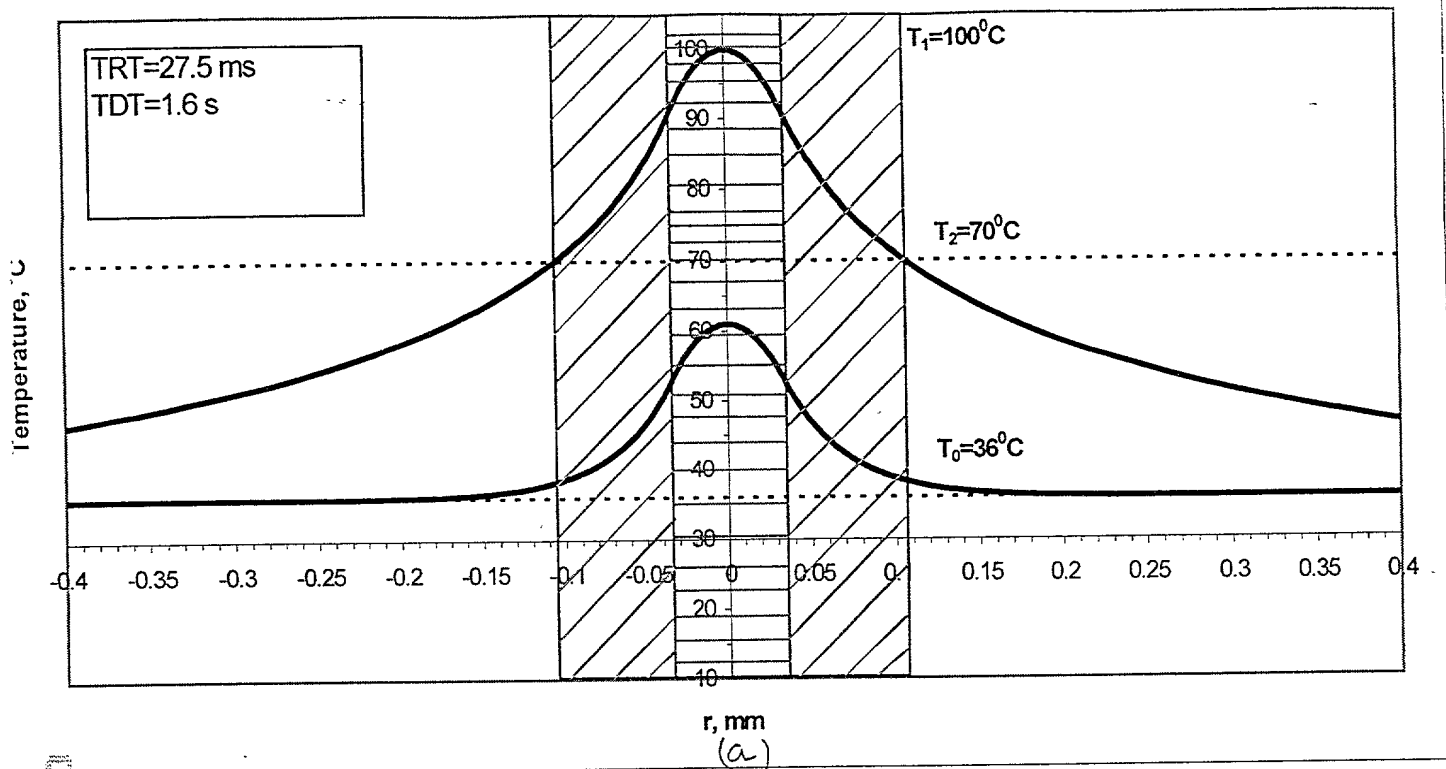
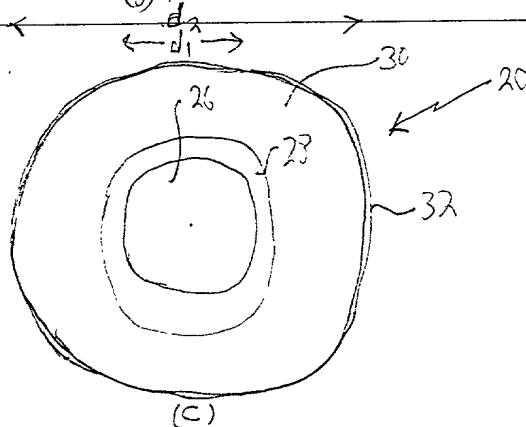


Fig. 5



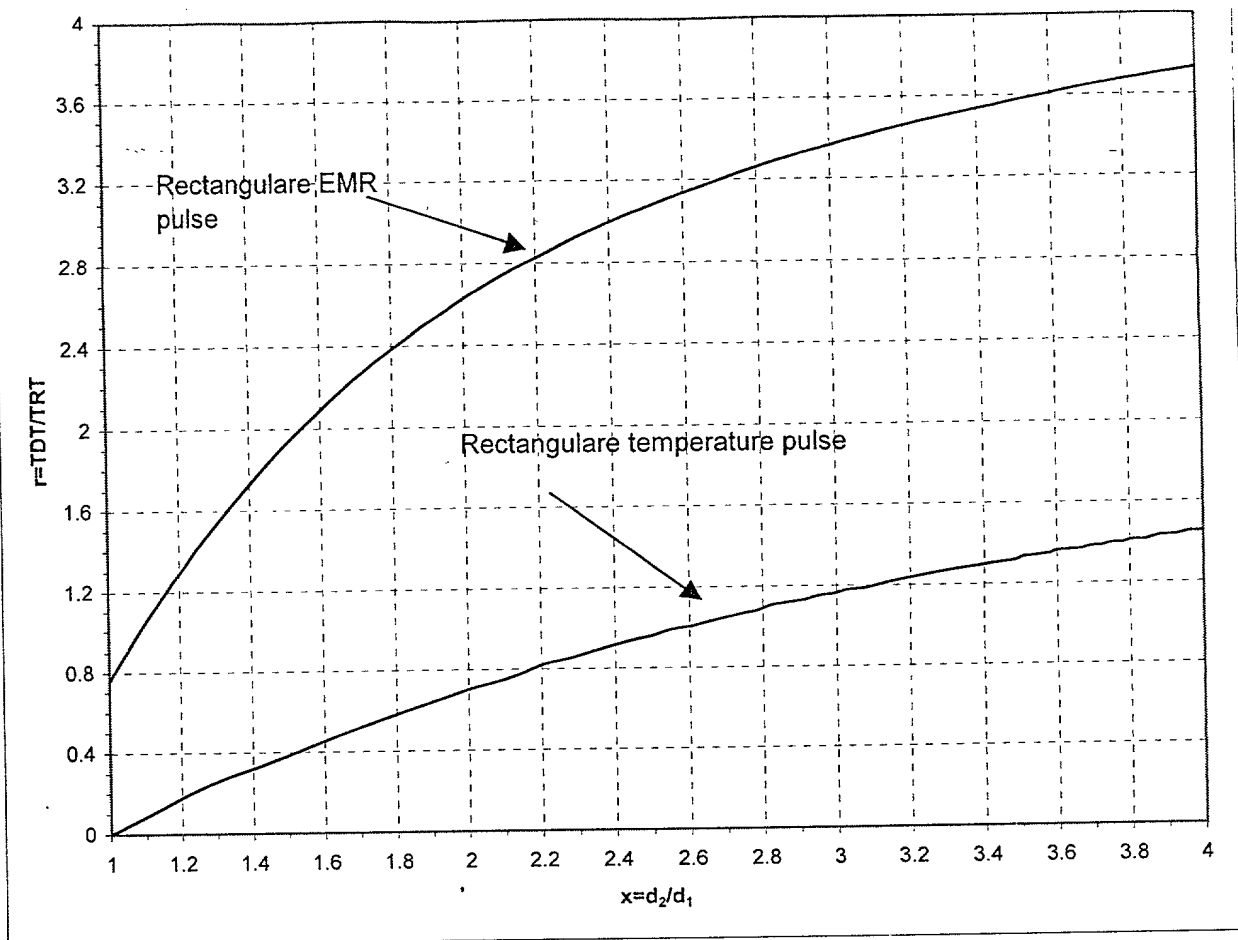


Fig. 5a.

Figure 1 is a line graph showing the ratio of the total delay time to the round-trip time, $T=TDI/TRT$, as a function of the ratio of the distance between the two antennas to the distance from the transmitter to the reflecting plane, $x=d_2/d_1$.

The x-axis represents $x=d_2/d_1$ and ranges from 1 to 4. The y-axis represents $T=TDI/TRT$ and ranges from 0 to 120.

Two curves are plotted:

- Rectangular EMR pulse:** This curve is smooth and starts at approximately (1, 3). It increases monotonically, reaching approximately 113 at $x=4$.
- Rectangular temperature pulse:** This curve is stepped and starts at (1, 0). It increases monotonically, reaching approximately 29 at $x=4$.

The graph illustrates that the ratio $T=TDI/TRT$ increases with $x=d_2/d_1$ for both pulse types, with the EMR pulse showing a significantly higher ratio than the temperature pulse for the same x value.

Fig. 6b.

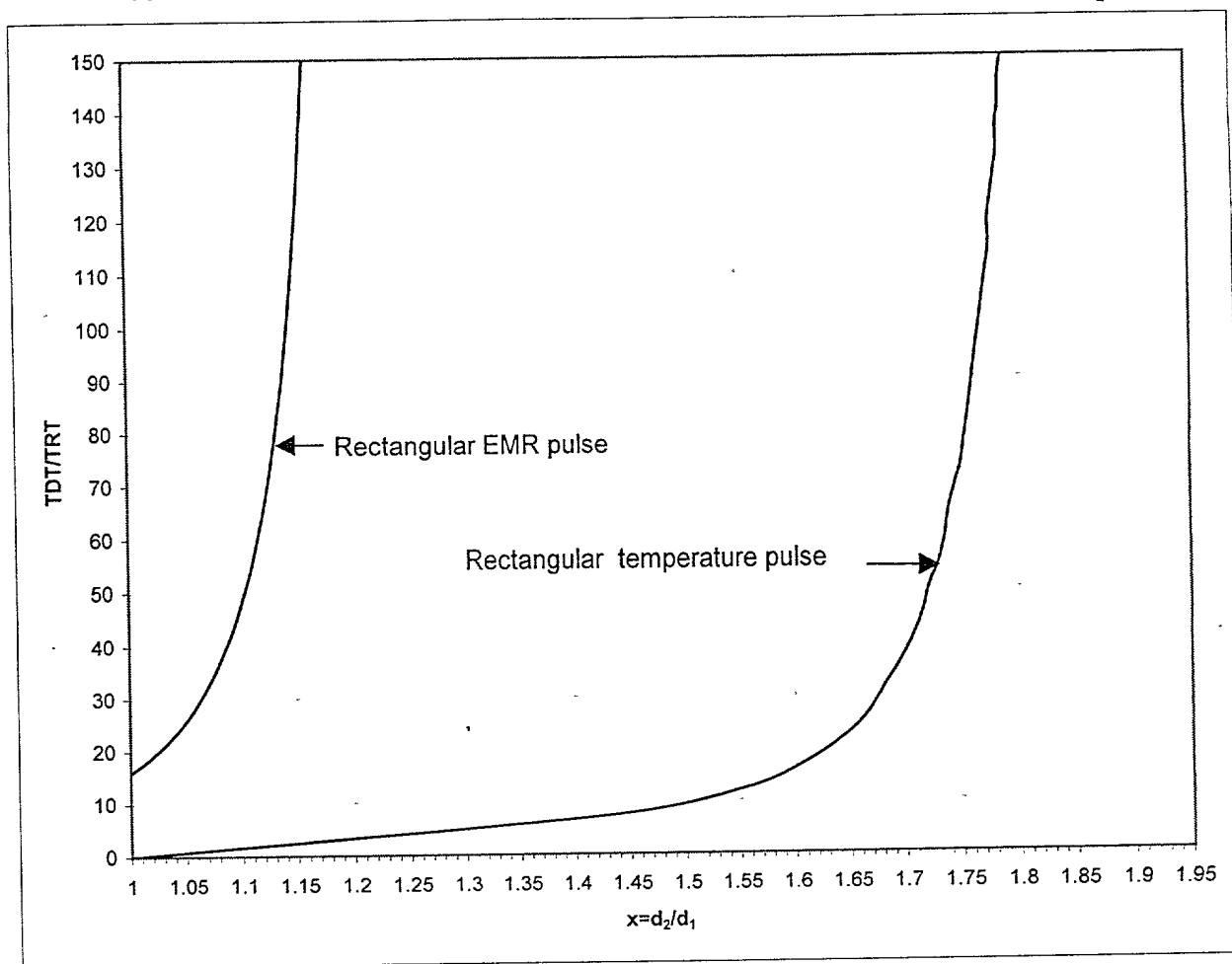


Fig. 6c.

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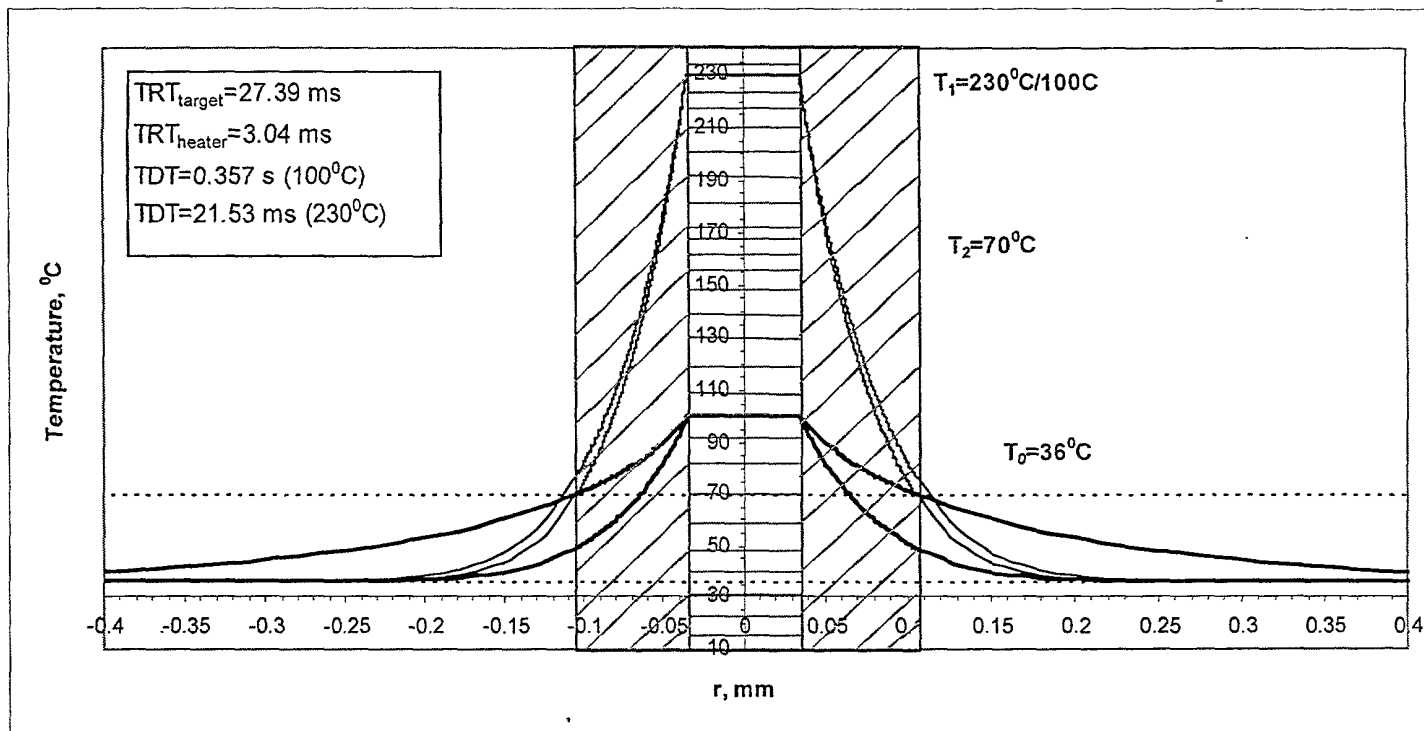


Fig. 8

Temperature profile

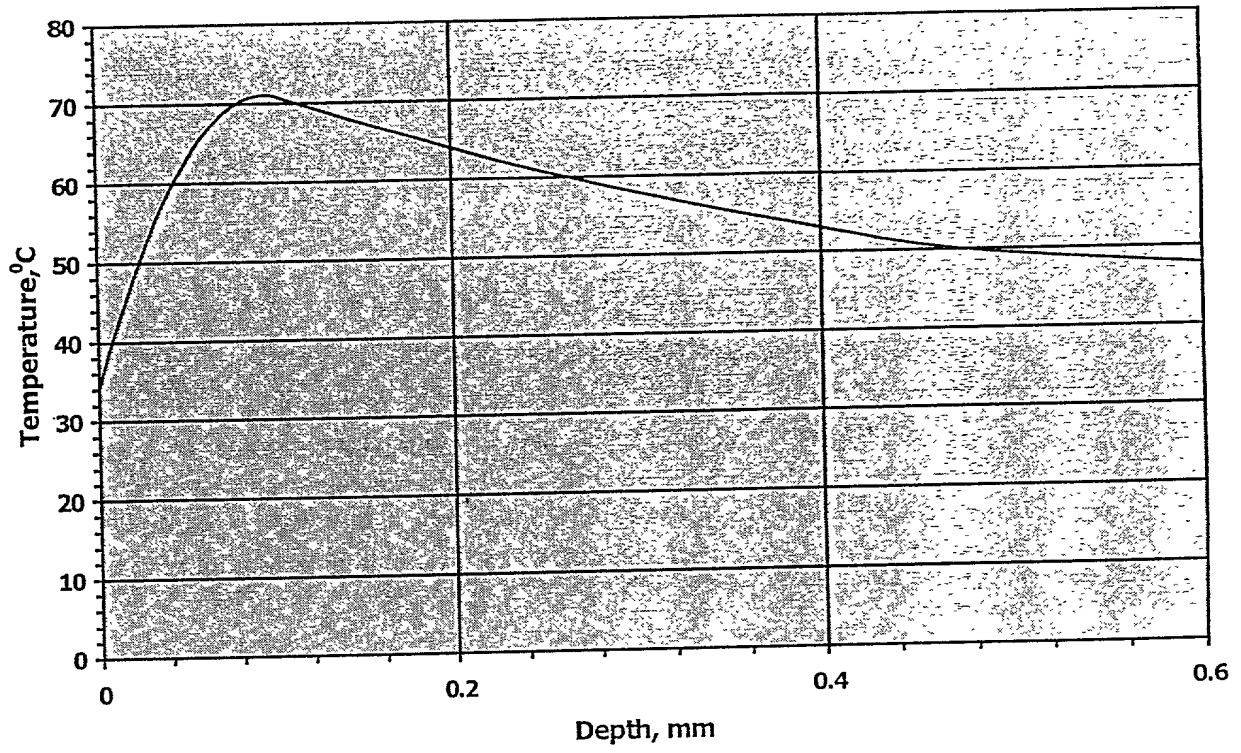


Fig. 8

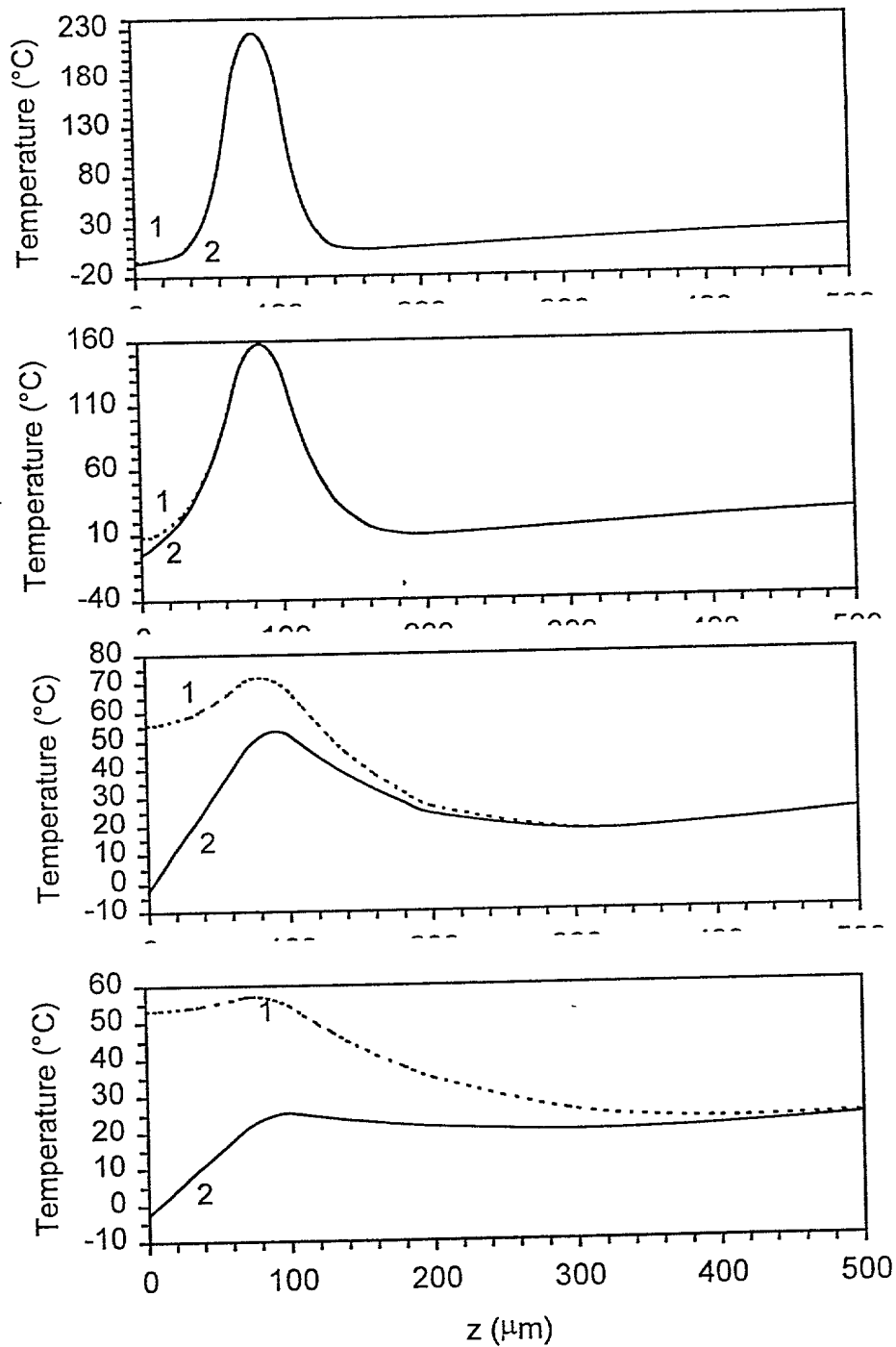
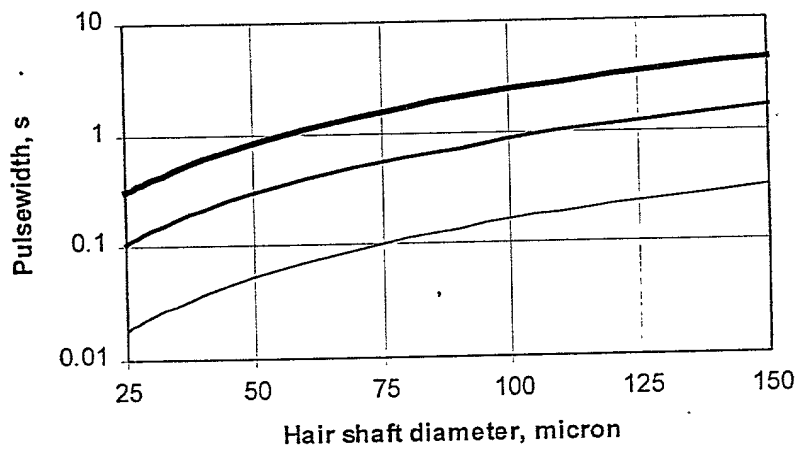


Fig. 9. Skin temperature versus depth at the end of an optical pulse at $\lambda = 800 \text{ nm}$. Parallel cooling is turned off for the dashed curves (1) and is on for the solid ones



10a
Fig. 2a. Low density of hairs.

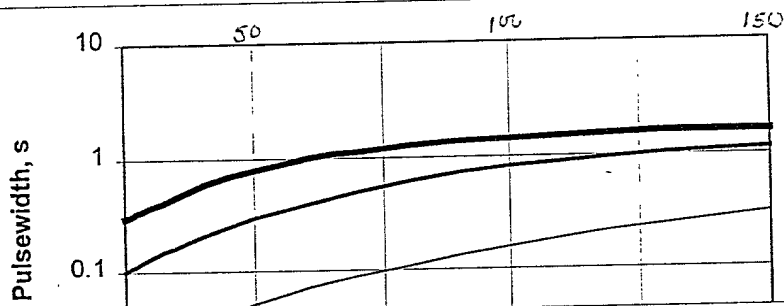


Fig. 2b. Medium Density of hairs

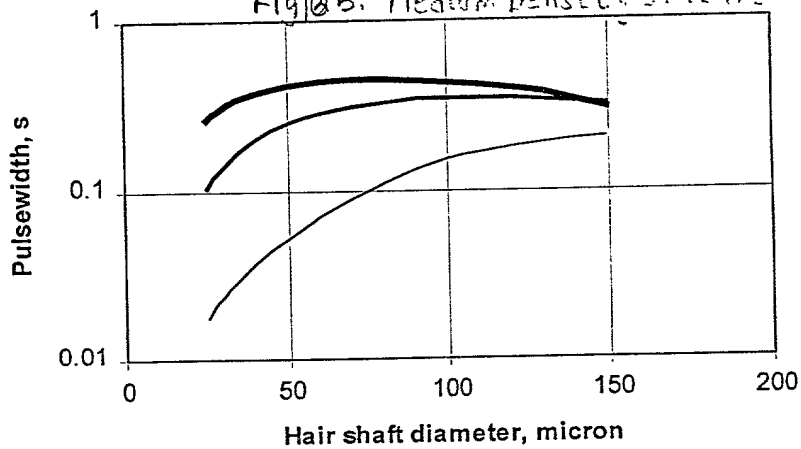


Fig. 2c. High density of hairs.

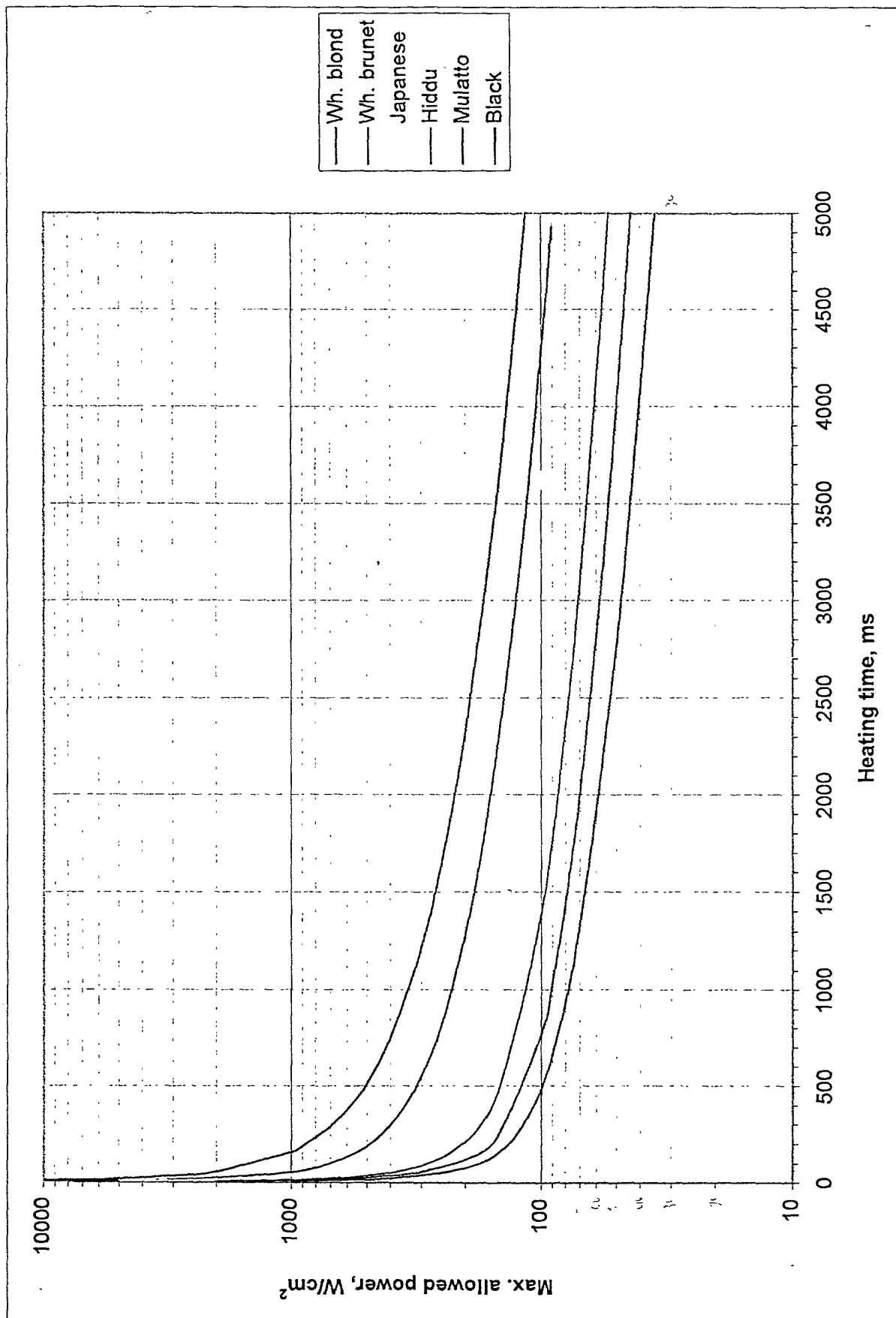


Fig. 61

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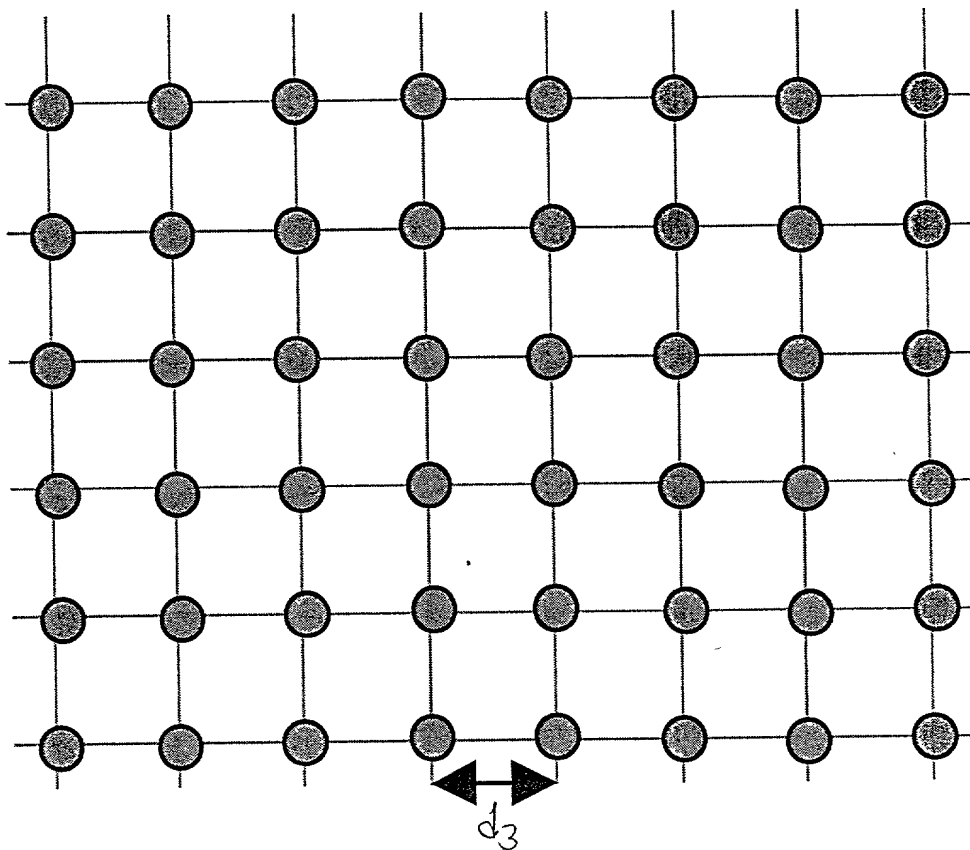


Fig. 2

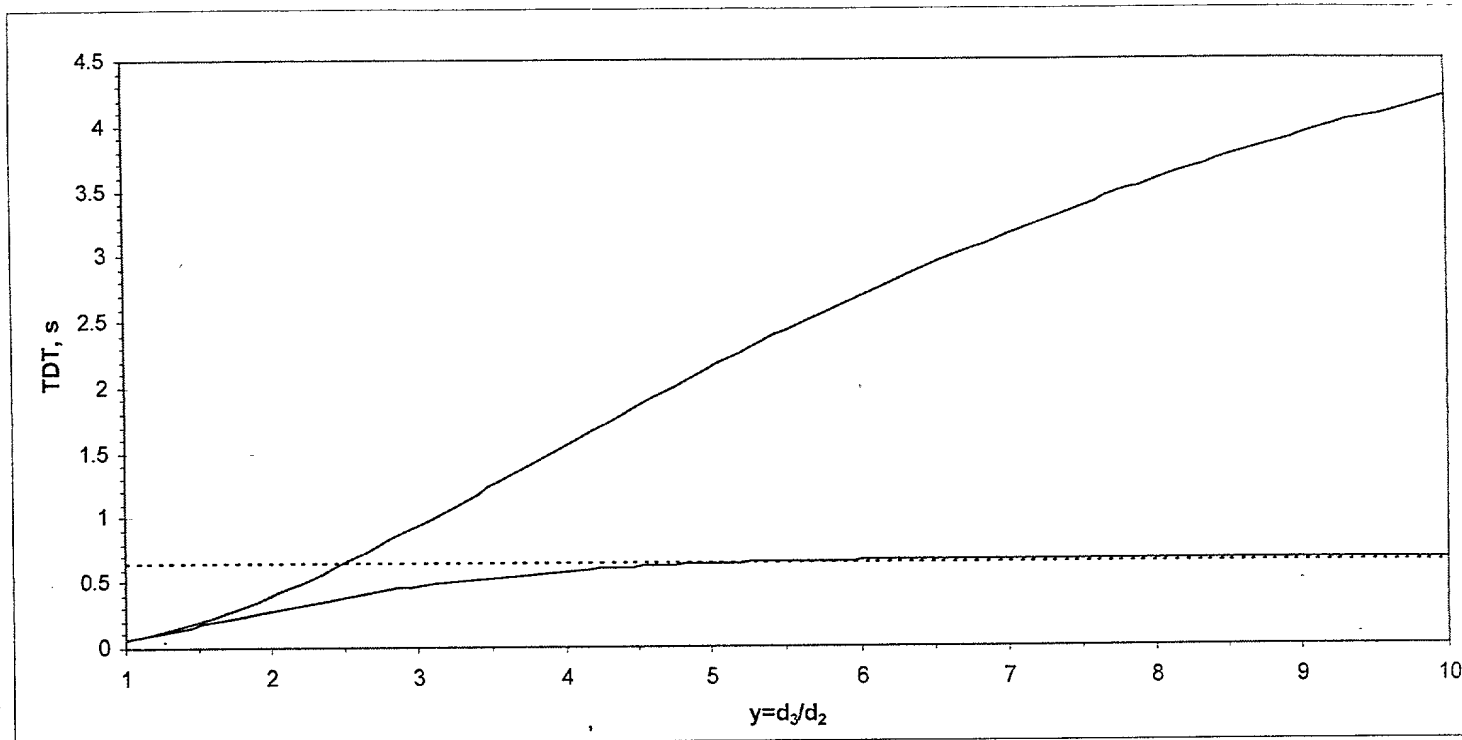


Fig 13a

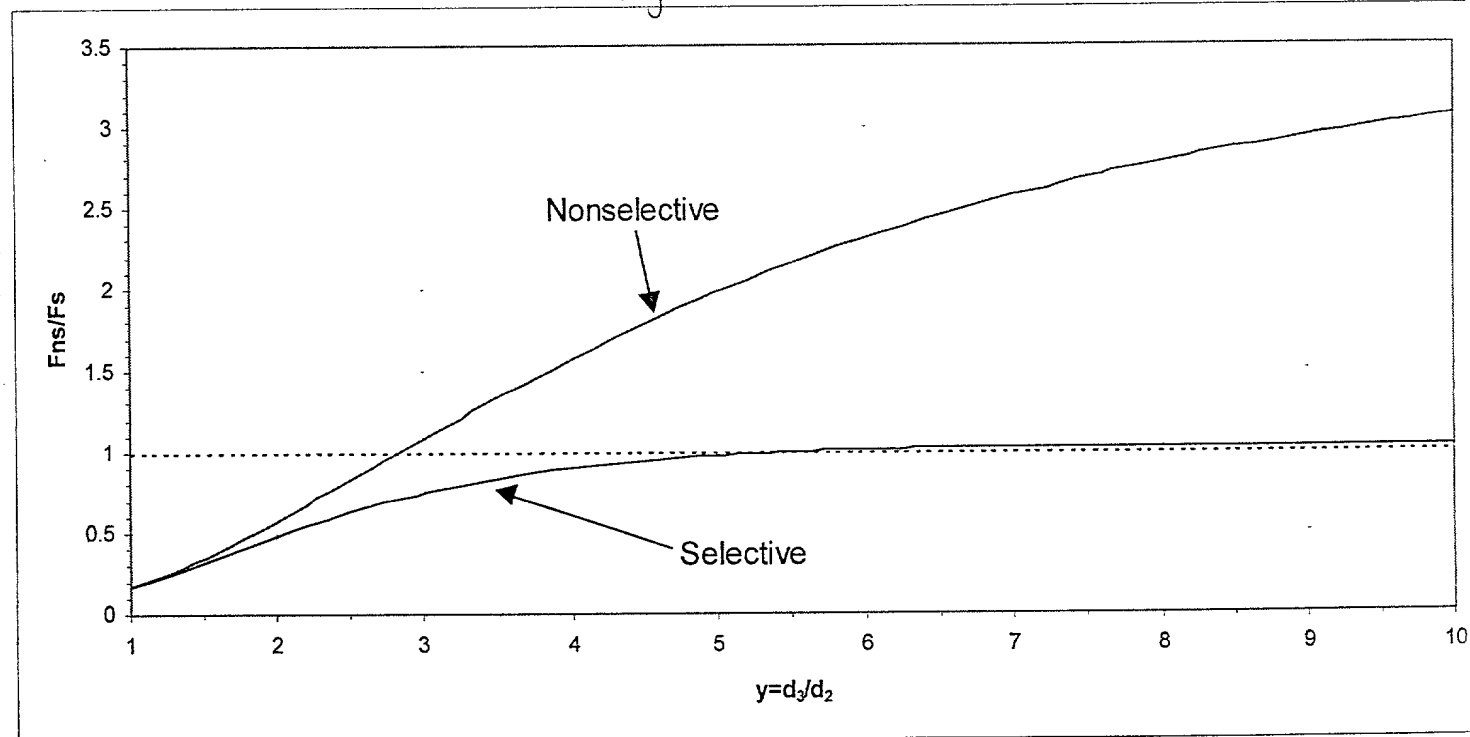


Fig. 10a,b

Fig. 13 b